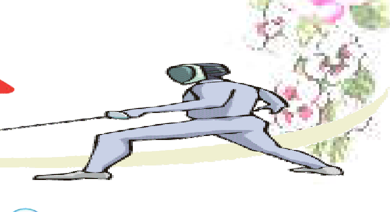
Mr/mohamed







Grammar

Unit 1 Coming home

The present simple المضارع البسيط

Adverbs of frequency ظروف التكرار

يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار للتعبير عن مدى تكرار فعل ما

Always دائما	%100	Usually عادة	70- 80%	often غالبا	60- 70%
sometimes احيانا	%50	occasionally	%10	never ابدا	%0

١ـ تاتى ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسى :

فاعل الجملة (I / We / you / They) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة .
فاعل الجملة مفرد (He / She) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + s/es/ies فعل ب + تكملة الجملة .

e.g - We usually watch TV in he evening. - They sometimes talk on the phone
- He never plays football- Heba always reads English books..

٢ـ تاتى ظروف التكرار بعد v to be :

فاعل الجملة + (am/is/are) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + صفة + تكملة الجملة .

e.g They are usually late. Noha is always clever.

٣ـ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية every day/ every week / every year/ فى نهاية الجملة او اولها

5. السؤال :

كلمة استفهام + Do + (you/they) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?
كلمة استفهام + Does + (he/she/it/your+ اسم مفرد) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة

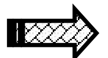
√-When do you usually Watch TV? -- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m
√- How does your father always go to work? -- he always goes by car.

Do + (you/they) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?
Does + (he/she/it/your+ اسم مفرد) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة

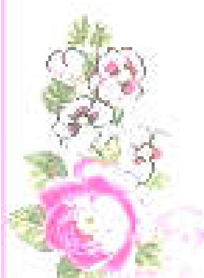
➔Do they often play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

How often + Does/do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?



أجابة ب(always–usually- never- every week–once – twice – three times)
Ex.How often do you go to the library ? I go to library twice a week
→ How often do you fly abroad ? ✍- I fly abroad once a month
How often does Ali have history ? He has history three times a week.



تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

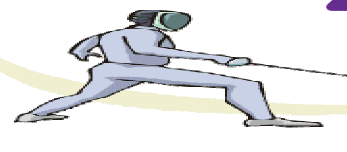
1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- I.....................get up lateat the weekends. I never get up early.
a never b always c usually d sometimes
2.What time........your firstlesson this morning?
a. is b. are c. does d.do
3.She....................the bus to get to school.
a.taking b.take c.takes d.talk
4.We........to playtennis every week in the club.
a.prefers b. preferred c. preferring d.prefer
5-Dina goes swimming on Thursday and Saturday. She............goes swimming. WB
a. never b.sometimes c. always d.usually
6-Amir...............walks to school on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. WB
a. often b.never c. always d.usually
7-I have breakfast at 7 o'clock every morning. I....have breakfast at that time. WB
a. often b. never c. usually d.always
8-We......................go to school on fridays. WB الدقهلية ٢٠٢٠
a never b always c usually d sometimes
9-My brother ....a clever tennis player. المنوفية ٢٠٢٠
a always b is always c always is d never
10-Does Ali ....coffee with his family ? الجيزة ٢٠٢٠
a drink always b drinks always c always drink d always drink s
11-Amr..................late. القاهرة ٢٠٢٠
a often is b is always c always is d is every
12-Birds always ....in the early morning. كفر الشيخ ٢٠٢٠
a singing b to sing c sings d sing
13- He never ……………… his homework in the evening.
a-do b-does c-did d-doing
14. What time does he usually ………… work?
a. leave b. leaves c. leaving d. left
15.She .... a sports car .
a) never drive b) drives never c) never drives d) never
16-Sama and Hend always.............in the home.
a. help b. helping c. helps d. to help
17. A:How…………… do you watch TV? B : Twice a week.
a. many b. long c. much d. often
18- our teacher of English…………….speaks Arabic in class.
a- don't b- doesn't c- never d- won't
19. Do you …………….. on Fridays?
a.often travel b.travel often c.often travels d.travels often.
20-My father............reads the newspaper in the morning. He reads it every morning.
a. often b. never c. always d.sometimes
21-Students .... in classes during the break.
a. stay always b. never stay c. always stay d.stay never
22_mona ....eat peppers. She doesn't like them at all.
a. often b. never c. always d.every
23-....................children like playing computer games ?
a. Does b. Do c. Are d.Were
24-Does Ali ....lunch with his family ?
a has always b have always c always have d always has

2-Read and correct the underlined word (s)

1-Does he often goes out this evening ? (....................)
2-yunis goes often to school by bus. (....................)
3-M teacher always work very hard. (....................)
4-How often do sami go swimming a week ? (....................)
7-I always listens to the teacher carefully. (....................)
6-my brothers usually watching TV before they go to bed (....................)
7. My father plays never chess at home. (....................)
8- Ali sometimes have lunch at school (....................)
10-Nada don't usually get up before seven. (....................)
11-Tamer usually is very friendly (....................)
12- They don't always plays tennis on Sundays. (....................)
13-Do your father a good teacher ? (....................)
14-Ali is a kind man. He is never good to poor people (....................)
15- he never is late for school. (....................)
16-The school bus never stop near my house (....................)
17- why do you always late? (....................)
18-nabil and tamer isn't watch TV everyday. (....................)
19 - Do you goes to the club every day ? (....................)
20- Parents not like fish. (....................)
21-What do sherifa and her brothers get to school ? (....................)
22- My daily routine has the same every school day ? (....................)

Unit 2 How are you feeling?



The present simple المضارع البسيط



١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe و they. أما بالنسبة لـ he,she,it فعل منتهى ب s

He, She, It → + inf مصدر + (s/es /ies)
I ,We, You, They → + inf (مصدر)

نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks – sings)
٢.نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z . (washes - watches - crosses - goes – mixes)
٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies . (cries – tries)
٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays – prays)

٢. الاستخدام Usage:



نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و افعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I go to school every day. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة) :

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتى:قبل الفعل الأصلى أو بعد verb to be

Always دائما	%100	Usually عادة	%80	often غالبا	%70
sometimes احيانا	%50	hardly ever	%10	never ابدا	%0

e.g - they are usually late . - They sometimes talk on the phone

- he never plays football- she usually puts on make up..

٢-يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية every day/ every week / every year/ فى نهاية الجملة او اولها

٤. النفى Negation:

١- نستخدم (don't) مع(i/ they/ we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- they don't like pizza. I don't play football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he/ she /it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He doesn't want a parrot. - she doesn't want a kitten.

٣-يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفى مكان doesn't ويأتى بعدها فعل منتهى (s)

Ex :Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

م

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)

I → am
He, She, It → is
We, You, They → are
+ (v + ing).

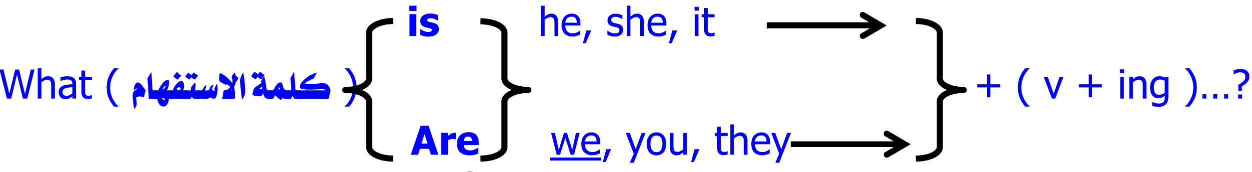


- Listen! She is playing the piano.
- They are cleaning the garden now

٢ـ في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)

I → am not
He, She, It → isn't
We, You, They → aren't
+ (v + ing).

٣ـ في حالة السؤال: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + inf...+ verb + ing)



What (كلمة الاستفهام) is → he, she, it / Are → we, you, they + (v + ing)...?

e.g - Are They playing tennis now? - No, they aren't.

- What are you doing now? - I'm reading a lesson.

ملاحظات:

١ـ إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

move → moving come → coming live → living bake → baking

ما عدا .

dyeيصبغ → dyeing singeيحرق → singeing be → being

٢-إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك واحد(a – e – i – o – u)يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting drop→ dropping run→ running

- مـاعدا :

remember →remembering visit → visiting listen → listening
happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

٣-إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع(ing) مِثـل :-

eat → eating read → reading need → needing *see → seeing*

٤-إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ie تحذف، ونضع(ying) مِثـل :-

lie → lying die → dying tie→ tying

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

E.g. they are playing football now.
➔My brother is reading a book at the moment
➔She isn't working at the hospital today.

٢ـمع الاحداث او الافعال المؤقتة

They are painting the school this week.

٣ـ الاحداث غير المكتملة ومستمرة حتى الان

My sister is learning to dance.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

(now الآن - at the moment في هذه اللحظة . Look! انظر – at present الآن – Listen! أنصت - Look out! – Watch out! احترس/احذر- today اليوم)

تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1-Sami ....sign language at school at the moment.
a-learns b-learning c-learn d-is learning
2-Mr Usman ....in a lovely flat. SB
a-lives b-living c-live d-is living
3-Eman and her neighbours............... Mr Usman's flat. SB
a-are repairing b-repair c-repairs d-is repairing
4-What ....Manal making for her uncle ? SB
a-do b-does c-is d-are
5-I always..................milk for breakfast. SB
a-am drinking b-drink c-drinks d- drinking
6-Ali.................a jacket today because it is very hot. WB
a-not wear b-isn't wearing c-don't wear d- doesn't wear
7- My father ....in a bank in the city centre.
a. works b. worked c. am working d. work
8- Amr ....to work by train every day.
a. traveling b. travels c. is traveling d. travel
9- I can't come to the phone now. I ....a shower.
a. am having b. have c. will have d. am doing
10- We can't play tennis today because it ....
a. rains b. rained c. is raining d. rain
11- What do you do after school? - I ....a nap.
a. usually took b. took usually c. take usually d. usually take
12-My father ....me to school.
a taking b sometimes takes c sometimes take d is sometimes taking
13) On Sundays, they.............volleyball in physical education class.

a. plays b.play c. will be played d. are playing

14. Hany often go to school on foot, but today his father............. him to school.

a) drives b) was driving c) is driving d) driving

15.............sitting next to your best friend ? SB

a. You do b. do You c. Are you d. You are

16...............the students in your class working ? WB

a. Are b. Have c. Can d. Do

17. She isn't .... at the hospital today.

a. work b. working c. works d. worked

18. What.................. doing at the moment ?

a. they are b. are they c. they were d. were they

19-Birds always ....in the early morning.

a singing b to sing c sings d sing

20-Sama and Hend always............in the home.

a. help b. helping c. helps d. to help

21-Basel is a computer engineer. He usually .... computers. WB

a. repair b. is repairing c. repairing d. repairs

22-The police officer.......... a school today. WB

a. visiting b. visits c.is visiting d.visit

23-Nader............ in the shop, but his brother is ill so he is helping there today. WB

a. isn't usually working b. not usually work c.don't usually work d. doesn't usually work

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1.You write an email now.	(....................)
2.I drink tea at the moment	(....................)
3-nabil and tamer isn't watch TV everyday.	(....................)
4.Do you wearing a school uniform?	(....................)
5- My uncle living in cairo.	(....................)
6-At the moment, Hany playing football in the club.	(....................)
7-farmers work usually in fields.	(....................)
8-Does Ali playing football now ?	(....................)
9-Does he often goes out this evening ?	(....................)
10-yunis goes often to school by bus.	(....................)



Adverbs of manner

ـ الصفة هى كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) فى المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم اوتاتى بعدة ويكون قبلها (v to be):

ahmed is a careful driver. The weather is hot

➔➔الظروف أو الأحوال هى عبارة عن كلمات تصف فعلا وتاتى بعدهً.

Ahmed walks slowly
Hany speaks very angrily.

الكثير من الظروف وخاصة ظروف الطريقة تتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة:

adverb	adjective	adverb	adjective
kindly	kind	quietly	quiet
loudly	loud	quickly	quick
difficultly	difficult	slowly	slow

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بـ (y) تُحذف الـ (y) ويضاف(ily)

happy	happily	busy	busily
easy	easily	lazy	lazily

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بـ (e) يُضاف (ly) ولكن يُستثنى من هذه القاعدة كلمة(true – truly)

nice	*nicely*	*sure*	*surely*

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بـ (le) تُحذف الـ (e) ويضاف(y)

comfortable	*comfortably*	*possible*	*possibly*

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بـ (l) تُضاف(ly)

useful	*usefully*	*historical*	*historically*
beautiful	*beautifully*	*careful*	*carefully*

بعض الظروف(شاذة) لها نفس شكل (تكوين) الصفة وهى متشابهة فى المعنى

late	*early*	*hard*	*fast*
high	*low*	*free*	*daily*

ex➔ amir is a fast runner. He runs fast

➔*Enas is a hard worker.* . She works hard.

لاحظ ان good تتحول الى well عندما تستخدم ظرف

He is a good teacher . (well) - He teaches well.

هناك بعض الصفات التى تنتهى بـ(ly)

friendly	*lovely*	*lonely*	*silly*
fatherly	*lively*	*elderly*	*ugly*

ولإستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a / an + adj. + way / manner

His speech to me was fatherly. *(spoke)* - He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.

He is a friendly boy. He treated me in a friendly way

تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1-My friend sews................................ SB

a-bad b-worst c-worse d- badly

2-Mr Ahmed speaks English.............................. SB

a-well b-good c-best d- better

3-The cat is sitting in the sun.................... SB

a-laziest b-lazier c-lazy d- lazily

4-The teacher treats all her children.................... SB

a-kinder b-kindest c-kindly d- kind

5-She is laughing ....in this picture because she can see my aunt's cat. SB

a-carefully b-slowly c-loudly d- hungrily

6-We're sitting ....on the rocks because they are sharps ! SB

a-carefully b-loudly c-excitedly d- hungrily

7-It's at the end of the day and the guests are .... leaving.. SB

a-slowly b-loudly c-excitedly d- hungrily

8-I'm sitting under the tree and ....eating my lunch. SB

a. badly b-loudly c-excitedly d- hungrily

9- Hamid did very……………in his exams last week.

a- well b- fast c- bad d- good

10- Huda's uncle always sings …………when he's working.

a- slow b- happy c- happily d- quiet

11 Amal always paints……………….

a- beautiful b- happy c- beautifully d- good

12- The class listened………………. to their teacher.

a- beautifully b- quickly c- easily d- carefully

13- He climbed the hill……………. . He wasn't tired at all.

a badly b friendly c hardly d easily

14. At the end of the school year, some students try ………to make up for the lost time.

a) hardship b) hardly c) hard d) hardest

15. The driver of the school bus drives ………………………………. .

a) carefully b) careful c) careless d) slow

16.He is eating …………………………… .

a) hungry b) angry c) hungrily d) angrily

17-He arrived an hour ……………………... but he caught the bus .

a) late b) lately c) fast d) hard

18- That bird is flying very............ WB

a-careful b-quick c-loud d- fast

19-the guests found their hotel.............after they bought a map of the city.

a) easy b) easier c) ease d) easily

20 It is important to drive .... when it is raining. WB

a-carefully b-quickly c-loudly d- carelessly

21 Our football team will win because they are playing very........... WB

a- well b- quick c- bad d- good

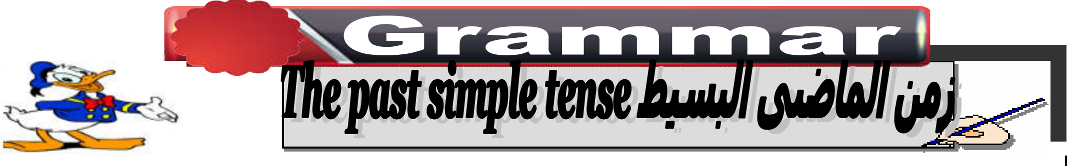
22-Please, speak ………………., people at the back can't hear you.

a-politely b-wisely c-loudly d- carelessly

2-Read and correct the underlined word (s)

1-Mona passed the exam <u>hardly</u> yesterday. She got a hundred percent!	(………………….)
2- As there was much time, we walked to school <u>slow</u>	(………………….)
3-Every one admires her because she plays the violin very <u>good</u>.	(………………….)
4-The lesson is easy. I can study it <u>easiest</u>.	(………………….)
5-She looked <u>happiness</u> at the children.	(………………….)
6-I'm waiting <u>excited</u> to get on a plane or the first time.	(………………….)
7-He is shouting and speaking <u>angry</u>.	(………………….)
8-They are singing <u>happy</u>.	(………………….)
9- She usually arrives <u>lately</u>	(………………….)

Unit 3 Great jobs



1-Form التكوين

📖 يتكون الماضى البسيط من (التصريف الثانى للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان **فعل عادي** (منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped

📖 أما إذا كان **فعل شاذ** (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل have – had. / go - went / see - saw

2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. E.g. I <u>played</u> football yesterday. I <u>visited</u> my aunt a week ago.
I was very tired this morning.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها " اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I <u>used to play(played)</u> tennis.

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية)ago منذ / last+مدة زمنية الماضى / in+ سنة ماضية (in 2009)
in the past فى الماضى/ When I was young عندما كنت صغير/ once ذات مرة

٤. النفى Negative:

فى حالة النفى نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

فاعل + did not(didn't) + V.(inf) مصدر الفعل

→ I didn't play football yesterday. → he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال فى زمن الماضى التى لايمكن تحول الى النفى باستخدام didn't مثل:

was→ wasn't / were→ weren't / could→ couldn't

➲Ali wasn't at the cinema last week. ➲They weren't at school yesterday.

➲ When I was young , I couldn't ride a bike.

٥. السؤال Question:

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

Did +. فاعل + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

→Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Were /Was +.فاعل +. (صفة او اسم او حرف جر + مكان) ?

→Were you at the cinema last week? Yes, I was / No wasn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

.اداة الاستفهام + did + فاعل + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

→What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

.اداة استفهام +Were /Was +فاعل +. (صفة او اسم او حرف جر + مكان) ?

→How was your birthday? Where was Samy's old house?

تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

7. How............your weekend?
a. did b. does c. was d. do
a. eat b. ate c. eats d. eating

2-.............you go to the museum last week?
a-Are b-were c-Did d-do

3-Where............you yesterday?
a-did b-do c-are d-were

4.He started playing chess when he was very little and he ....always very good at it.
a-was b-did c-were d-has

5-Where did you live when you .... a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is

6-Last summer, my family .... a fantastic holiday in Morocco.
a. have b. had c. has d. are having
a. eat b. ate c. eats d. eating

7-Salah al-Din al-Ayouby-----------------the citadel to protect Cairo.
a- built b- build c - builds d- building

8-Where............you yesterday?
a-did b-do c-are d-were

9-...............your friends ready for the exam last week?
a-was b-did c-were d-do
10-Where did you live when you .... a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is
11. Mona……….. to school yesterday because she was ill.
a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
12-Hany …………at school last Monday.
a-didn't b-doesn't c-wasn't d.hasn't
13 My family…………………… delicious food last week.
a.ate b.eat c.eats d.eating
14-I .... with a dolphin in Hurghada last summer.
a-swim b-swam c-swim d-swimming
15- He.................. a junior chess competition when he was only 12!
a.wins b.win c.won d.to win
16- When Omar was 22, a shark attacked him and he.............. a leg.
a.is lost b.to lose c.loses d.lost
17- My brother bought his house two years........................... .
a.ago b.last c.once d.since
18-.............you see the film about the earthquake on TV last night?
a.Did b.Do c.Will d.Were

2-Read and correct the underlined word (s)

1- I eat fish last week. (......................)
2- who did you saw last Monday? (......................)
3- she didn't rode a camel before. (......................)
4-We write in English yesterday. (......................)
5-My uncle buy his house last summer. (......................)
6-he doesn't play tennis yesterday. (......................)
7-Hala is ill last week. (......................)
8. I sleep in a tent last night (......................)
9. We go into the cave last holiday. (......................)
10-He stopped exercising a year before (......................)
11- Where did you went on holiday last summer (......................)
12- What do you visit last week ? (......................)
13-How did your day yesterday ? (......................)
14-He swam in the sea, but he didn't saw any dolphins. (......................)

Used to + inf اعتاد ان

١ـفى الاثبات تستخدم used to (لتعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث فى الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن)

فاعل + used to + inf

- I used to play football when I was young. - He used to be a driver, but now he isn't.
- I used to smoke a packet a day
He used to live in the countryside.

٢-في النفي نستخدم

فاعل +Didn't use to + inf

- He didn't use to play football when he was young.
I didn't use to know much about my family history.

٣- في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل نستخدم

Did + فاعل + use to + inf ?

- Did she use to live in Cairo? yes, she did. / No, she didn't
Did you use to get up early? yes, I did / No , I didn't

٣- في حالة السؤال باداة استفهام

اداة استفهام + did + فاعل + use to + inf ?

What sport did you use to play?
I used to play football.

ملاحظات

لاحـظ الاتى

1. He used to be thin. (but now he isn't thin / but now he is fat)
2. He used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke).

(am / is / are) / (get) used to (v + ing) معتاد على

صفـة (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

I'm used to playing football . = I usually play football.

(be) used to + inf = (be) used for + (v+ing)

فعل أساسي في جملة مبنية للمجهول و معناه يُستخدَم لكي

- Wood is used to make furniture. = - Wood is used for making furniture.

تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. Yasser's grandmother.................. work in a hospital.
a. used to b. is used c. uses to d. using to
2. He didn't....................to arrive late.
a. used b. use c. uses d. using
3. When you were ten, ... you use to live in a different house?
a. did b. does c. doing d. do
4. What did he use to.......................?
a. did b. does c. doing d. do
5. Dina .... money to a charity, but now she does.
a.didn't use to give b.gave c.doesn't give d.used to give
6. ....he use to watch TV? - Yes, he did.
a. Was b. Is c. Does d. Did
7. He used to......................clever when he was young.
a. be b. being c. do d. doing
8. He used to..................... clever things when he was young.
a. be b. being c. do d. doing
9. I didn't .... to want to have a nice house.
a. used b. uses c. using d. use
10..................Mr Mohsen use to teach science before he came to this school?
a-Was b-Is c-Does d-Did
11. He used to smoke ,but now he .... smoke.
a. doesn't b. don't c. isn't d. wasn't
12. He used to be lazy , but now he............................
a. is b. isn't c. don't d. doesn't
13. Did your children use to .... a lot?
a. walk b. walks c. walked d. walking

14. I used to............ basketball, but I don't now
a.played b.play c.playing d.plays
15. Did Hossam Hassan .... captain of the Egyptian Football team?
a.uses to be b.was c.be d.use to be
16. Sama's mother………..be a teacher, but now she works in a bank.
a. is used to b. use to c. use d. used to
17. I …………………. to live in a city, but now I live in a village.
a. uses b. used c. didn't use d. using
18- My uncle............ a fire fighter, but now he is a police officer.
a.used to be b.is c.uses to be d.were
19- Where............... live before you moved to Alexandria?
a.are you b.do you c.you used to d.did you use to

2. Read and correct the underlined words

1- How did you used to go to school? (.....................)
2- Do you use to have a lot of homework? (.....................)
3-Tamer didn't used to study hard at school. (.....................)
4- What games did you used to play with your friends? (.....................)
5-Nader used to be fat but now he hasn't. (.....................)
6-I didn't used to like salad when I was younger. (.....................)
7-We used to playing football. (.....................)
8-They used get up early during school. (.....................)
9-I not use to like fish when I was young. (.....................)
10- Before he had children, Yasser's grandfather doesn't use to know how to drive a car. (.....................)

Unit 4 Into the past

Must / mustn't

must يجب : تدل على وجوب فعل شئ فى الوقت الحاضر – اجبارى أو ضرورى

must + inf

✪ you **must look** right and left before you cross the road.
✪ They **must arrive** on time. .
✪We **must be** careful in the laboratory!

must = it is necessary/important to + inf من الضرورى/المهم ان



هـــام

mustn't لا يجب : تدل على المنع أو التحريم او عدم وجوب فعل شى فى الحاضر

mustn't + inf

☒You **mustn't talk** in the library.
☒in a museum , you **mustn't touch** he objects .
☒We **mustn't talk** to each other in the lesson

السؤال :Question

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / Noنتبع الاتى :





→Must we put the rubbish in the bin ? √- Yes, you must √- No, you mustn't

تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. You ………look right and left before you cross the road
a) must b) mustn't c) shouldn't d) don't have to
2- You .... drink water from the river. It's not clean.
a) doesn't have to b) have to c) has to d) mustn't
3 You..........turn the music up too loud; you will harm our ears.
a) doesn't have to b) have to c) has to d) mustn't
4) You..........do the housework. Our mother is ill.
a) must b) mustn't c) shouldn't d)have
5)This was a nice evening. We must.........again.
a) meet b) meeting c)met d) to meet
6 You..........brush your teeth three times a day. It's good for your teeth
a) have to b) don't have to c) mustn't d)must
7 You..........forget to do your homework regularly.
a) must to b) must c) mustn't to d) mustn't
8 You..........be kind to your friends.
a) mustn't b)must c) must never d) shouldn't
9 It's late. You........never make so much noise.
a) mustn't b)must c) shouldn't d) don't
10 At school, you.........listen to your teacher.
a) have b)must c) mustn't d) has to
11. You..........be home on time. Don't be late.
a) must b) mustn't c) shouldn't d) don't have to

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1 You mustn't study hard if you want to pass your exams. (......................)
2 You mustn't using a mobile phone in class. (......................)
3 You mustn't to forget your bag and books. (......................)
4 Students and teachers must are polite to each other. (......................)
5.We must to go to the laboratory for our science lessons (......................)
6. People must throw rubbish in the street. (......................)
8 .During an exam, you must copy from the other students. (......................)
9. I must forget my wife's birthday, so I have to buy a card today. (......................)

Grammar





1-Form التكوين

📖 يتكون الماضى البسيط من (التصريف الثانى للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادى (منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped

📖 أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

لاحـــظ : متى نضيف (ied / ed /d) للفعل المنتظم

(١) اذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف (e) نضـع له (d)

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

(٢)إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف(y) ونضع (ied)

study → studied cry → cried carry → carried

(٣)إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u)نضع(ed)

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

(٤)إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعَف الساكن ونضع (ed)

travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

لكن اذا انتهى ب(x / y / w) وقبلة حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fixed / follow →followed

2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. E.g. I played football yesterday. I visited my aunt a week ago

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها " اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play(played) tennis.

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية)ago منذ / last+مدة زمنية الماضى / in+ سنة ماضية (in 2009)
in the past فى الماضى/ When I was young عندما كنت صغير/ once ذات مرة

٤. النفى Negative:

فى حالة النفى نستخدم (didn't + المصدر)

فاعل + did not(didn't) + V.(inf) مصدر الفعل

→ I didn't play football yesterday. → he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال فى زمن الماضى التى لايمكن تحول الى النفى باستخدام didn't مثل:

was→ wasn't / were→ weren't / could→ couldn't

➲Ali wasn't at the cinema last week. ➲They weren't at school yesterday.

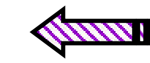
➲ When i was young , I couldn't ride a bkie.

٥. السؤال Question:


عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

Did +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

→Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.


عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام. + did + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

→What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

The past continuous tense الماضى المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضى المستمر من

(فاعل+ was/were + verb + ing)

➢They were watching TV yesterday evening.

٢ـ في حالة النفي: يتكون من

I , He , She, It → was not
We, You, They → weren't
} + (v + ing).

➢Jana wasn't making dinner. They weren't swimming

٣ـ في حالة السؤال: يتكون من


عند تكوين السؤال بهل نتبع الاتى :

Was + (I/he / she / It)+ v + ing ?
Were + (we/you / they)+ v + ing ?

E.g ➢ Was he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't
➔ Were you watching TV ? yes, I was / No, I wasn't.
➔Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.


عند تكوين السؤال ب كلمة استفهام :

كلمة استفهام →

Was + (I/he / she / It)+ v + ing ?
Were + (we/you / they)+ v + ing ?

✍- What were they doing at 5 yesterday? They were playing football

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي المستمر

١-للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي فى وقت معين
➢Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.
They were studying English at 8 p.m last night

٢للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر فى الماضي.
➢While/As I was having lunch , the phone rang
➢While (As/ Just as/ when) I was going home, I met one of my best friends.
➢When I returned home, mother was preparing lunch

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

(all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time), while بينما, as بينما, just as بينما, when عندما,
between 6 and 8 , at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday طول اليوم امس

لاحظ استخدام الماضى المستمر والماضى البسيط مع (when/while/As)

While /As/ When	ماضى مستمر ➔	ماضى بسيط ➔

e.g -While I was reading my book, the phone rang.
As/When we were walking into the museum , we saw some old statues

ماضى بسيط ➔	While /As/ When	ماضى مستمر ➔

my father arrived while my mother was cooking

ماضى مستمر ➔	When	ماضى بسيط ➔

my mother was cooking when my father arrived

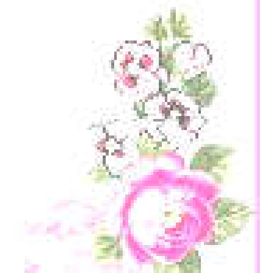
تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- The telephone rang while Tamer.........doing his homework.
a) was b) is c) were d) are
2 Sanaa heard the noise...........she was watching a film.
a) if b) as c) so d) because
3 We were playing tennis when Tamer............his ankle.
a) hurting b) hurt c) was hurting d) is hurting
q Someone opened the door while I............
a) was sleeping b) was slept c) sleeping d) slept
5 While I was looking out of the window, it.......to rain.
a) started b) was started c) was starting d) starting
6 As I........for tomorrow's game, I fell down and hurt my leg.
a) practise b) practising c) practised d) was practising
7 When I was younger, I.........pizza almost every day.
a) eaten b) eat c) ate d) was eating
8 The boys didn't play because it.......
a) rained b) was raining c) rains d) raining
9 What..........at 10 pm last night?
a) were they doing b) did they do c) did they use to do d) are they doing
10. Yesterday, I ……………………... a play at 10 o'clock.
a. have watched b. was watching c. was watched d. watched
11. I was studying my lessons when the lights …………………. out.
a. goes b. went c. were going d. gone
12. I ………………….…….. my lunch when the phone rang.
a. have eaten b. was eating c. has eaten d. ate
13) Last year, we.......to the beautiful city of Venice in Italy.
a. were travelling b. travel c. travelled d.travels
14 What...........the boys doing at 4 p.m yesterday?
a) did b) are c) have d) were
15 As I was running, I........a nice bird.
a) am seeing b) see c) saw d)sees
16 ....you hear the bell while you were cooking?
a) Did b) Were c) Do d) have
17- What ……………………… when I took photos of the crocodiles?
a. did you do b. were you doing c. you were doing d. have you done
18. Yesterday, I ……………………... a play at 10 o'clock.
a. have watched b. was watching c. was watched d. watched

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1 They <u>have</u> tea when the doorbell rang. (…………………)
2 When he <u>arrives</u>, we were having dinner. (…………………)
3 I was sweeping the floor <u>while</u> I heard a noise. (…………………)
4.They <u>forget</u> their books yesterday. (…………………)
5. He was painting <u>while</u> the phone rang. (…………………)
6. What were you doing when I <u>phone</u>? (…………………)





Grammar

Necessity and obligation

الضرورة و الالزام

Present Necessity	الـضــــرورة فى المضارع

تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن قاعدة او قانون اواشياء مفروضة علينا ولا خيار لنا فيها

I , you , we , they ⟶ have to + inf.
he , she , it ⟶ has to

➔We have to go to school on time

❖ She has to get a passport to travel to London. We have to go to school five days a week.

❖ All children in Egypt have to go to school from the age of six to fifteen.

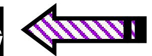
lack of Present Necessity	نقـــص الضـــــرورة فى المضارع

❖ تُعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شىء فى المضارع (لا داعى لفعل الشىء ويمكن أن تفعله إذا أردت)

I, you, we, they ⟶ don't have to + inf.
he, she, it ⟶ doesn't have to + inf.

❖ She doesn't have to hurry. She isn't late for school.

I don't have to do my homework today. We don't have to go to school on Saturdays


عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / Noنتبع الاتى :

Do /Does + فاعل +have to مصدر ?

⌧Do you have to get up at seven o'clock? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
➔Does she have to eat breakfast? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.


عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

كلمة استفهام + Do /Does + فاعل +have to مصدر

➲When do we have to finish our homework?
➲ Why does she have to go now?

٢- نستخدم should / shouldn't + inf. للنصيحة (advice)

←← نستخدم should بمعنى يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء من الجيد ان نفعلها.

Ex-You should go now The bus goes in ten minutes.
→Tourists should wear sun cream when it s very hot .

←← نستخدم shouldn't بمعنى لا يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء ليس من الجيد ان نفعلها.

✱you shouldn't watch too much television.
→You shouldn't walk too much in the sun.

:Question السؤال


عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / Noنتبع الاتى :

Should + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?

→should I go now? √- Yes, you should √- No, you shouldn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

كلمة استفهام+should + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?

√-when <u>should</u> we <u>go</u> to the beach? -- what <u>should</u> I <u>do</u>?

تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- We............cook more; there's enough food.
a) have to b) don't have to c) has to d) should
2- I don t like that uniform, but I......wear it at work.
a) mustn't b) shouldn't c) have to d) don't have to
3 It's cold. You.........wear your jacket.
a} shouldn't b) should c) don't have to d) mustn't
4- She's always tired. She........go to bed late every night.
a) shouldn't b) should c) have to d) don't have to
5 You............remember to close the windows when you leave the house.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) should d) has to
6 You...........eat fast food every day. It's very bad for you.
a) must b) have to c) don't have to d) shouldn't
7 I..........wear glasses because I can't see very well.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) have to d) shouldn't
8-Hany ……………………… go to school on time.
a don't have to b have to c has to d doesn't have
9- It is cloudy today, so we………………….take our sunglasses.
a don't have to b not have to c don't have d have not to
10-good students………………to take private lessons.
a-won't b-haven't c-shouldn't d-don't have
11- …………Sara have to get up early?
a-Are b-Is c- Do d-Does
12- What game do you have……………….?
a-practise b-practising c- to practise d-practise
13-At the weekends , I ....get up early , I can stay in bed until 9 o'clock.
a) mustn't b) must c) have to d) don't have to

2-Read and correct the underlined word (s)

1 At our school we <u>haven t to</u> wear a uniform. (.....................)
2- <u>Does</u> the boys have to get up early? (.....................)
3- You <u>doesn't</u> have to shout. I can hear you. (.....................)
4- We <u>has to</u> leave now or we ll miss the plane. (.....................)
5- You <u>have to</u> go to school today. It s Friday. (.....................)
6- We <u>not have</u> to go to school tomorrow because it's a holiday. (.....................)
7. I <u>has</u> to do my homework tonight. (.....................)
8. My cousin is rich, he <u>don't</u> have to work. (.....................)

Defining relative Clauses المحددة ضمائر الوصل

Who – Which – That – Where

(who – that) الذى – التى : تستخدم مع العاقل

➔Miss Amal is the teacher who/that teaches us science.
➔ The stadium has 75,000 seats for people who/that want to watch sports.

لاحظ -عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that فى هذا النوع.

➡My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.
➔Mr Zaki, who lives next door, is a scientist.

(which – that) الذى – التى : تستخدم مع غير العاقل(أشياء وحيوانات)

✈That's the horse which/that won the competition.
☎What's the name of the book which you are reading?
✂Elephants, which live for around 45 years, are found in Africa.

(where) حيث : تستخدم مع المكان (وهى تعبر عن مكان او ما بداخله)

✍This is the house where Grandfather lived.
► This is the village where my father was born.
►There is also a stadium Where you can watch horse riding .

١-لاحظ اذا وجد حرف مع المكان فاننا نستخدم which وليس where

→→That is the flat which we live in
➔the house which they live in is very old.

٢-لاحـظ : نستخدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (او كانت جملة لتعريف المكان او اعطاء معلومة عنه.

📖This is the school which was built last year.
❄Cairo International Stadium is in Nasr City, which is in the northeast of Cairo
➔this is the house which my father bought last year

ملاحظات هامة للتشوز او صحح الخطا		
١.	للعاقل	نختار who أو that
٢.	لغير العاقل	نختار which أو that
٣.	لمكان	يحدث شيء بداخله نختار where ويتبعها فاعل وفعل مع عدم وجود حرف الجر قبلهُ أو فى نهاية الجملة ، وفى حالة وجود حرف الجر نختار which
٤.	لمكان	لم يُذكر حدث يتم داخلهُ نختار which ويتبعها فاعل وفعل.
٥.	لمكان	جاء بعده فعل مباشرة بدون فاعل نختار which

Exercises on grammar تدريبات علي القواعد

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- Mr. Hamed has a son ....is a doctor.
a- who b- which c- where d- whose
2- We bought a flat........... is near the school.
a- who b- which c- where d- what
3- What's the name of the book...........you are reading?
a- who b- which c- where d- what
4- The people........... live next door are very friendly.

a- who b- which c- where d- whom
5- This is the village...........my father was born.
a- who b- which c- where d- what
6- Please show me the photos..........you took on Sports Day.
a- who b- which c- where d- what
7-Tennis is a game........... many people enjoy.
a- who b- which c- where d- what
8- That's the sports club ....my brother plays basketball.
a- who b- which c- where d- that
9- That is the shop ....Magda bought her jumper.
a- who b- which c- that d- where
10-Alexandria is the city................we like most.
a- who b- which c- when d- where
11-Mr Ali,........................is a teacher, is very kind and helpful.
a- who b- which c- where d- that
12- Arabic is a language.................. is spoken in many countries.
a- who b- which c- where d- what
13- this is the house…………………my father bought last year.
a- who b- which c- where d- what
14. This is the place………………… my professor had the accident.
a. where b. when c. who d. which
15- My neighbour…………………… is a teacher, sometimes helps me with my English.
a) whose b) who c) which d) where
16- The museum, …………………… is near our school, is always busy in the afternoon.
a) whose b) who c) which d) where
17-Luxor, …………………… thousands of tourists stay every year, is near the Nile
a) whose b) who c) which d) where
18.Teachers like the pupils .... are clever .
a) where b) who c) when d) which

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- This is the place who I visited last week. (......................)
2- Football is a sport where I like. (......................)
3- A good friend is someone which helps others. (......................)
4- Cairo is the city who is crowded. (......................)
5- English is a subject where I like. (......................)
6-That's the man which bought our old car. (......................)
7-Cairo is the city where I was born in. (......................)
8-I saw the villa who my father bought. (......................)
9-I can't find the pen who I bought. (......................)

Unit 6

Comaparative and superlative adjectives

١ـ الصفة هى كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) فى المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم اوتاتى بعدة ويكون قبلها (v to be):

➔ The new dress. ⟶ The dress is new .
➔ Strong boys. ⟶ They are strong.
➔Ahmed is a careful driver. ➔The weather is hot

٢ـ لا تتغير الصفة سواء كان الموصوف مفردا او جمعا/مذكرا/ مؤنثا

➡Huda is tall. ➔ Amira and Doha are tall.
➔ Samy is short ➔Nady and Hany are short

٣ـ تأتى الصفة بعد هذه الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

٤ - إذا جاءت هذه الافعال بمعنى يبدو يأتى بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy Your job sounds really interesting. You seem very quiet today

وتنقسم الصفة الى

Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

١ـعند المقارنة بين اثنين للصفات القصيرة التى تتكون من مقطع واحد نستخدم :

صفة + er + than

٢ـعند المقارنة بين اكثر من اثنين للصفات القصيرة نستخدم :

the + صفة + est

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
صفة	صفة+ er than	The+ صفة +est
Tall	Taller than	The tallest
fast	Faster than	The fastest
old	older than	the oldest
high	higher than	The highest
safe	safer than	the safest
cheap	cheaper than	The cheapest
quiet	quieter than	the quietest

Ex- early mobiles are heavier than today's phones.
➔ the plane is faster than the train.
←➔today's phones are the easiest to carry around

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables)صفات طويلة

١ـعند المقارنة بين اثنين للصفات الطويلة التى تتكون من اكثر من مقطع نستخدم :

more/less + صفة + than

٢ـعند المقارنة بين اكثر من اثنين للصفات الطويلة نستخدم :

the most/least + صفة

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
صفة	*More + صفة + than* *less + صفة + than*	*The + most + صفة* *The + least + صفة*

popular	More popular than	The most popular
expensive	More **expensive** than	The most expensive
dangerous	More **dangerous** than	The most dangerous
difficult	More **difficult** than	The most difficult
beautiful	More **beautiful** than	The most beautiful

Ex- This computer is <u>less/more expensive</u> than that one.
→→A train is <u>more comfortable</u> than a bus..
→→For some people, speaking on a mobile phone is the <u>least important</u> of its uses!
The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest .
➔This is the most expensive dress in the shop .



لاتستخدم the قبل صيغة التفضيل بعد 's الملكية او صفات الملكية

<u>Ahmed shawky was one of Egypt's most famous poets</u>

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة تحفظ

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
good	*better than*	*the best*
bad	*worse than*	*the worst*
little	*less than*	*the least*
many / much	*more than*	*the most*
Far (بعيد(مسافة)	*further than*	*the furthest*

♦في حالة التساوي في الصفة نستخدم:

as + صفة. + as

♦Samy is as tall as Ali

♦في حالة النفي نستخدم:

not as / so + صفة. + as

➢ Heba isn't as/so old as Aya.

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1 Old cars are usually ……………… than modern cars.
a- noisier b- noisily c- nosiest d- noise
2 A train is.............. than a bus.
a- fast b- faster c- fastest d- fasten
3 The museum is usually…………..on a Saturday than a Sunday.
a- crowded b- most crowded c- more crowded d- as crowed
4- I think the blue dress is………………than the red dress.
a- nicer b- nicest c- nicely d- nice
5 Adel is tall, but Rami is................................
a- more taller b- tallest c- tall d- taller
6-- which bridge is……………, the 6th October bridge or the Qasr El Nil bridge?

a- long b- longer c- longest d- longer than
7-my mobile is……………expensive than yours
a- most b- more c- as d- least
8-tablets are the………………..modern invention
a- most b- more c- as d- less
9- my phone is as expensive…………yours
a- than b- so c- as d- more
10-Mount Everest is ………………than Mount Kilimanjaro
a-higher b-high c- highest d-highly
11-For me, his climb was the …………important sporting event of 2007
a-more b-less c-most d-as
12-Lake Baikal in Russia is………………… lake in the world.
a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
13-Some people think maths is the…………………subject of all
a less difficult b more difficult c difficult d most difficult
14 On Saturdays, the market is…………than on Fridays.
a quiet b quieter c the quietest d most quieter
15-Europe is not as large ………………. Asia.
a) as b) than c) to d) so
16-This is............expensive car I've ever seen.
a) more b) much c) most d) the most
17- English is...........than many other languages.
a) easier b) more easy c) easiest d) the easiest
18- His behaviour is...........than his brother's.
a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
19- Aswan is.............from Cairo than Banha is.
a) far b) furthest c) further d) the furthest
20- Football is...........popular game in Egypt.
a) most b) the most c) less d)more
21-The Red Sea is not ………………………big as the Mediterranean.
a-so b– much c– less d– more
22- Hassan is a ....football player than anyone else in the team.
a) good b) best c) better d) the best
23- We can run as.......... as they can.
a) faster b) fast c) fastest d) the fastest
24- I do not earn as...........money as you do.
a) much b) more c) less d)many
25- Egypt is…………than Germany. SB
a) sunny b) sunniest c) sunnier d) more sunnier
26- the blue dress is…………..than the red dress. WB
a) more nicer b) nice c) nicest d) nicer
27- Which sport is…………, football or tennis? WB
a) good b) better c) better than d) the best
28- Who is…………singer in your country?
a) famous b) most famous c) more famous than d) the most famous
29-Heba's wearing her ……………. dress today.
a) more new b) newer than c) the newest d) newest

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1-No one in class is taller than Reem. she is taller. (.....................)
2-Cairo is most crowded than Giza. (.....................)
3- An elephant is big than a camel. (.....................)
4- Today it's not windy as yesterday (.....................)
5- That mountain was more high than we thought. (.....................)
6- Cheese is badder for you than fruit. (.....................)
7- This tablet is expensive than that one. (.....................)
8--Cairo is the big city in Africa. (.....................)
9-Tennis is least dangerous than football. (.....................)
10-He was the better player in the team. (.....................)
11-The hotel by the park is the modernest hotel in the city (.....................)
12-The market is more far from my house than the school (.....................)
13- Who has the faster car in the city? (.....................)
14- My grandfather is the older in our family (.....................)
15-Ali is as short than basketball. (.....................)
16-What's longest river in the world? (.....................)
17-Habiba is good than Sandy. (.....................)

Present simple passive المضارع البسيط فى المجهول

المبنى للمجهول هو الجملة التى نبدا فيها بالمفعول فربما لا نعرف من الفاعل او لانريد ذكره او معروف جدا

❈The farmer grows vegetables and fruits.(مبني للمعلوم)
✸vegetables and fruits are grown by the farmer.(مبني للمجهول)

١- التكوين Form:

مفعول + am / is / are + P.P +by + noun

Ex- spring is celebrated in different ways all over the world.
⇨oranges are grown in hot countries.

في حالة النفي

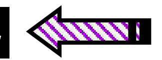
مفعول به + isn't /aren't + pp
Comic film isn't watched by Amira

٢. السؤال Question:

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / Noنتبع الاتى :

Am/is /are + مفعول + p.p ?

Ex- Is snow formed in the sky ?
→Is evaporation caused by the sun? Yes, it is
Ex- Are special foods eaten at the festival ? yes, they are


عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة استفهام + Am/is /are + مفعول + p.p ?

Ex- How is rain made?
★ ⏩What are doors made of ? ⏩Doors are made of wood
❈ Where is rice grown? It's grown in India.

تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- The flowers are watered ....my brother every morning.
a of b by c with d at
2- How are cakes ....?
a made b make c makes d making
3-The planes .... after every journey.
a cleaned b was cleaned c were cleaning d are cleaned
4-The museum .... by thousands of tourists every day.
a. visited b. visiting c. is visited d. was visited
5-Rice...............in Egypt.
a-grows b-grew c-is grown d-are grown
6-How is the salt................out of the sea water?
a-takes b-taken c-took d-taking
7-....................the books put on the shelf?
a-Are b-Does c-Is d-Did
8-coffee..............in many countries nowadays.
a-is drunk b-drinks c-drunk d-drinking
9-how ....tables made?
a-is b-are c-were d-have been
10- in Bosnia, eggs .... in a big pan.
a. cook b. are cooked c. is cooked d. are cooking
11-two language..................in our class.
a-spoken b-spoke c-speak d-are spoken
12-About how many cars.............in china every year?
a-bought b-is bought c-are bought d-buy
13- My lunch ....by my mother every day.
a.cooks b– is cooking c– is cooked d – cooked
14-What are special foods...............at the festival?
a. eating b. ate c. eat d. eaten
15..................this email sent by Mona?-Yes, Mona always does.
a. Were b. Are c. Does d. Is
16-the environment ....by many scientists.
a. studies b. is studying c. is studied d. studied

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- What are insects <u>ate</u> by? (...................)
2 My favourite TV programme is <u>show</u> on Channel 1. (...................)
3-the car <u>doesn't</u> wash every day. (...................)
4-Chairs are <u>making</u> of wood. (...................)
5-Where <u>are</u> rice grown? (...................)
6-How much paper <u>recycled</u> each year ? (...................)
7-<u>Does</u> snow formed in the sky? (...................)
8- How many languages <u>spoken</u> in china? (...................)